Nippon Times

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NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED THIS WEEK

Mikolajczyk, the Vice-Premier, Stresses Ties With Soviets; Exile Regime Protests

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—The new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity will be established this week, according to a United Press dispatch from Moscow.

Today, the Lublin Radio quoted the following statement made by Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Vice-Premier of the new Polish Government: "We have come to an agreement and are determined to carry it out together with all democratic sections in Poland. We want to live on the most cordial relations with the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, a London report said that the Polish Government in exile in London, in a declaration today, stated that the so-called Polish Provisional Government of National Unity is illegal and cannot voluntarily be recognized by the whole Polish nation.

The statement said that "The Polish Government declares that it will hand over its authority only to a government which has been formed on free Polish soil and which reflects the will of the people as expressed in free elections.

"The Polish Government in London alleges that the Provisional Government in Poland has been set up on the basis of an unprecedented procedure at a time when the Poles have none of the elementary rights of man and citizen."

The statement also describes as illegal the trial which took place in Moscow recently of the 16 leaders of the Polish underground movement.

Poles Going to Warsaw

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The Polish Provisional Government formed at the Moscow conference will soon leave for Warsaw where the exact composition of the Cabinet will be announced, it was revealed today in a Moscow dispatch.

It was disclosed that Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exile Polish regime in London, will return to Poland from Moscow tomorrow or Tuesday in the new role as Vice-Premier of the new Government. It will be his first trip to his home after an absence of five years.

Meanwhile, the Polish people are welcoming the big step which has been taken toward complete liquidation of the Polish problem. However, they will not feel completely easy until several more points are assured; namely, (1) that the Polish political parties will be allowed to survive in more than name and (2) that the new Government provide a secret ballot system for the coming Polish election.

London circles were surprised that the Polish agreement, arrangements for which were arranged at Yalta nearly five months ago, have taken only four days to solve the problem.

LEOPOLD TO MAKE DECISION

Summons 2nd Party of Leaders for Parley in Salzburg

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—King Leopold will decide in the next 48 hours whether he is returning to his country or whether he will abdicate the throne, according to news dispatches from Brussels.

It was also revealed that the second party of Belgian parliamentary leaders has been summoned by King Leopold to see him in Salzburg. They represent the Belgian Catholic, Socialist, and Liberal parties

The Belgian Socialist Party, the report added, has reiterated its demand for the King's abdication while the right wing group is meeting to discuss the situation.

Russians in Switzerland

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—The Government of Switzerland has made it possible for a commission including a Russian representative to investigate the condition of the Russians interned in Switzerland, says a Reuter report from Rome. The Swiss authorities have taken effective steps to improve the conditions of Soviet citizens in Switzerland also and to hasten their repatriation to the Soviet Union.

To Attend Opium Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—The Turkish Government has accepted the United States invitation to participate in the International Conference on Opium. The purpose of the Conference will be to restrict the use of opium for medical purpose owing to the dangers from the use of the drug.

Provisional Accord Is Reported Reached By Simla Conferees

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—The second session of the constitutional conference summoned at Simla by Lord Wavell was held today, according to a Simla dispatch. The discussions opened at 11 a.m., and one and a half hours later the conference adjourned. It was announced that the conference reached a provisional conclusion and the delegates expressed the wish to confer among themselves. Accordingly, the afternoon session was left free to enable them to hold consultations and discussions with their respective party members if necessary. The conference will meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

FUTURE PROGRAM BARED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Parri Cabinet to Immediately Convene Advisory Assembly—Various Promises Made

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—The new Italian Government under Premier Ferruccio Parri announced its future program today, following the first Cabinet session, according to a dispatch from London.

The announcement reveals that an advisory assembly will be convened immediately to aid in the legislative task while a constituent assembly will be summoned as soon as possible to decide the future structure of the Italian State.

Among the many promises made in the program is a plan for local self-government, punishment of Fascists and profiteers and the control of wages and prices. Monopolies, it is stated, will not be tolerated

Hard Times Seen Ahead

With the steady rise in prices, the surplus of workers, which is becoming worse as the Italian slave workers and war prisoners return, and the acute shortage of coal, the people in Northern Italy are beginning to see difficult times ahead, says BBC correspondent, John Nixon, according to another London dispatch.

The one thing that the Allies want to avoid while in control is to be bothered with wages and working conditions and hence, they are encouraging free negotiations among the workers and the employers to settle difficulties.

The ban on unregulated dismissal of workers is being strictly enforced to prevent thousands from being thrown into the streets. The Allies have a scheme whereby workers who cannot be fully employed are put on a waiting list for full-time work with pay. The workers receive full rates for the work they do and three-quarters for the working time they have to spend unemployed.

Allied authorities are also encouraging labor to organize in a non-political trade union movement.

U.S. SETS UP HQ AT HALLE

Clark Named Occupation Force Chief In Austria

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—The United States Army has established headquarters in Halle, Germany, preparatory to the formal occupation of Berlin. Present plans are that British, Soviet and American troops will occupy three separate zones of Berlin.

At the same time the Allied Headquarters in Rome announced that American and British forces would move into sections of Vienna and occupation effected within three weeks.

It was also disclosed that General Mark Clark will be in command of the Occupation Forces in the Austrian Zone.

Arrest Ribbentrop's Wife

Special

LISBON, June 25.—Annelies Ribbentrop, wife of the former German Foreign Minister, has been arrested on a Danish ship bound for Germany, according to a London dispatch. She smuggled herself aboard while the ship was berthed in Copenhagen but was discovered before the vessel reached Germany. Mrs. Ribbentrop is the daughter of O. Henkell, head of a great firm of champagne merchants She married Ribbentrop in 1920 and had three sons and two daughters.

Swiss Consul Appointed

Domei

ZURICH, June 26.—The Swiss Government announced today the appointment of Robert Scheuten as Honorary Swiss Consul at Kobe.

ALTERATION IN SIGNING OF U.N. CHARTER IS MADE

Big Powers to Come First as Final Change Pushes Argentina Out of First Place

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—A last minute change in procedure as regards the signing of the United Nations charter has been brought about. All signing was to be in alphabetical order by English spelling and normally, Argentina would be the first to sign it.

However, Argentine has been pushed out of first place. Conference sponsoring powers and France will sign first and the rest in alphabetical sequence with the one exception that the United States, as host and, ordered to simplify the witnessing of the ceremony by President Truman, will sign last.

Thus, the order of the signing will be China, Russia, Britain, France, then Argentina.

Meanwhile, President Truman is at his headquarters at the Fairmont Hotel today preparing for his address late this afternoon. This morning the President conferred with Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz. He also met with Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister.

Final Plenary Session

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—The prolonged United Nations Conference after two full months of heated discussions was concluded today with the final plenary session which was addressed by heads of the "Big-Five" delegations and five other statesmen, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The report added that delegates of 50 United Nations began signing the world charter for peace and security at noon San Francisco time today.

INQUIRY ON LEVANT CASE STILL SOUGHT BY FRANCE

Bonnet Hints at 'Martial Investigation'—Stettinius Turns Down Boncour's Suggestion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, told newsmen yesterday that his government "is viewing to have a martial investigation into the events in Syria and Lebanon," according to a Washington dispatch. He said he thought "this would be very useful for everybody."

Bonnet added that he and Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew had not discussed the Syrian and Lebanese situation.

Meanwhile in San Francisco it is now regarded as very unlikely that any action will be taken by the United Nations in San Francisco on the suggestion by Paul Boncour, head of the French delegation, that a neutral commission be designated by the United Nations Conference steering committee to investigate the facts of the Levant dispute.

It is understood that Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, answering Boncour verbally said that the request did not fall within the scope of either the conference or of the interim commission. If United States action was desired, he said, France would have to use ordinary diplomatic channels. The matter is expected to be dropped unless Boncour should press for action by the steering committee.

Wants Commission

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The French Provisional Government on Sunday requested that a neutral and impartial commission of three be appointed by the executive commission of the United Nations Conference in order to investigate the dispute in the Levant states, according to the French News Agency of Paris.

It said that Joseph Paul Boncour, chairman of the French delegation at the San Francisco meeting, has transmitted the request to U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius as president of the United Nations conference. Boncour stated that he desired the commission to hold the meeting in Paris.

U.S.S.R. Names Envoy to N.Z.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The Soviet Government announced today that Ivan Ziavkin has been appointed the first Russian Minister to New Zealand while K. W. Boswell has gone to Moscow as the New Zealand Minister, according to a Moscow dispatch. Mr. Ziavkin, who has been Consul General for Russia at Victoria, South Africa, is a graduate of the Electrex Mechanic Institute at Leningrad. From 1930 to 1944, he worked in the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

Special Cabinet Instruction Assures Nation That Japan Is Prepared for Any Contingency

Standing at what he frankly and courageously described as the turning point in the rise or fall of the Empire, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki on Tuesday issued a forceful Cabinet instruction to the nation in which he requested the people to concentrate their every action to overcome the national crisis. This mandate was presented by the Prime Minister to His Majesty the Emperor at 3 p.m. on the same day for Imperial sanction. Following the obtaining of Imperial sanction the Prime Minister ordered the immediate promulgation of the instruction to the nation, the Board of Information announced at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Cabinet Instructions

"In spite of the courageous fighting of the Imperial Land, Air and Sea Forces which have been acting as one cooperate body in a really inspiring manner, and in spite of the indomitable united efforts of the officials and the general public, the stage has come when the defense of Okinawa finally can no longer be maintained. No greater trepidation can there be for us.

"Yet the damage we have inflicted upon the enemy in the operations on the main Okinawa island has not only been immense, causing as it has the miscarriage in the execution of his strategic plans, but it has also dealt a severe spiritual blow upon him. Thus it can be said that the Okinawa operations have served greatly in leading the future military operations to our advantage.

"It is believed that the enemy's air raids will be further intensified, and we have also to expect an invasion on Japan Proper. Thus really it is now the time to decide the rise or fall of the Empire, we are confronted with the gravest national crisis since the Mongol Invasion.

"The sacred land of Nippon that has been protected by our ancestors is to be protected by us to be handed over to our descendants forever under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. The land has not yet allowed the invasion of any enemy. How can we permit this land to be outraged by a foreign foe?

Must Concentrate Strength

"There is no other course we can take but to observe faithfully the Imperial Instructions, courageously offer overselves to the interest of the State in case of emergency, unite with all, assist our neighbors, respect morality, observe moderation, exercise our utmost efforts in our respective fields of employment, arouse fighting spirit, and thus reject the enemy beyond a thousand ri from our shores by concentrating our total strength.

The method of strategic operations has already been decided, and measures to increase our fighting strength are daily progressing. With the organization of the National Volunteer Corps, the formation of the people has been newly completed. The Government will decisively and courageously advance according to the conviction already repeatedly announced in the past.

"I, the Prime Minister, standing at the crisis of the rise or fall of the Empire, request the entire people of the Empire to fully observe the Imperial Wish mentioned in the Imperial Rescript declaring the present war, to thoroughly manifest the Nippon spirit of regarding life and death as one, make self-exertion, maintain mutual confidence and assistance, and bear all difficulties, so that every action will be concentrated in winning final victory and conquering the national crisis."

Makes Radio Speech

Following the promulgation of the Cabinet instruction to the nation, Prime Minister Suzuki, at 7:20 p.m. addressed the people over the radio. The text of his speech follows:

The Japanese Forces defending the main Okinawa Island have kept up their gallant fight against heavy odds for the past three months, inflicting terrible losses upon the enemy in battles defying all description. In spite of the superhuman efforts of our troops on the island, however, we must regretfully recognize the fact that the situation has now reached an extremely difficult stage for the Japanese Forces, who have exhausted their supply of arms and ammunition. We are seized with trepidation when we think of the anxiety of the Sovereign over this development.

During the entire period, the Imperial Forces have supported the valiant defenders of the island, both from sea and air, to the utmost possible extent, the Special Attack Corps repeating their assaults every day in close cooperation with the ground forces. The gallant fight put up by the Japanese Forces has fully proved their mettle; we have, therefore, nothing to regret on this point. The losses inflicted upon the enemy have been tremendous. The enemy losses in men have reached several times the number on the Japanese side, while his losses in ships have been more than ten times the extent on our side. As to the moral blow which the enemy has sustained, the extent was also tremendous, causing a serious hitch in the execution of his strategy.

Must Be Fully Prepared

We have now reached a stage, where we must face a bitter baptism of fire with determination. The enemy, in reliance upon his material resources, will intensify his attack, and it is absolutely necessary for us to be thoroughly prepared against his invasion of the mainland. We must steel ourselves against enemy air raids, which are sure to be intensified. The situation has become so crucial that that this country now stands at the crossroad of rise and fall. In the mainland, however, there are the Imperial Forces in powerful array. With their moral as high as never before, they have completed preparations, and are now ready to crush the invaders. The enemy knows that it is no easy task to invade the mainland, however confident he may be of his own strength.

Under intensified air raids, we should do well to remember the Japanese defenders of Rabaul, who are utilizing topographical features to the highest extent. In the same manner, we must utilize the topography of different localities for the vigorous maintenance of national production and life. If this is successfully done, we have nothing to be afraid of. The road to victory is opened, when the entire nation cooperates in seamless unity and makes Herculean efforts for national defense and production.

If the hundred million Japanese are truly united, nothing can shake our national solidarity, whatever may be in store for this country. The war will surely become more intensified, and it is time for all of us to concentrate our whole energies on the single point of winning the war. In accordance with these requirements, National Volunteer Corps have been organized throughout the country. These corps, as their name indicates, constitute a national organization to serve the country in case of emergency, in a manner worthy of patriotic Japanese.

War Will Be Won

Who will not be filled with full confidence of victory, when we think of the 100.000,000 Japanese people impressively marshalling into their repective fields of occupations as well as battlefields for the sake of their country?

I earnestly hope that the National Volunteer Corps in Japan will strengthen their structure and enhance their true value quickly, taking heed of the momentous war situation in the Okinawas. Today is not the time to talk of the life and death of the Japanese. The intrinsic value of Japanese subjects can only be manifested when they offer their lives to the Empire and sacrifice themselves for eternal justice, thereby protecting the glory and history of the Japanese Empire.

People of Japan. Heed well! Our war is a war of justice unparalleled in the world and will surely be won by Japan. However long this war may last and however severe the ordeals through which we must pass, we are predestined to endure hardships and carry through the war, thereby winning final victory and achieving the objective of the sacred war. The enemy is depending upon his huge quantity of materials and is carrying on a ruthless and meaningless war adding more killed and wounded to the casualty list. But the enemy's material power has its limit. The casualties to his personnel are the heaviest blow above anything else. Whether the Japanese are able to endure a long war and score final victory depends upon their determination and efforts. The Government at the head of the nation is firmly resolved to carry out important affairs with dispatch so as to meet any expectation. The Government relies upon the enthusiasm and ardor of the nation and expects to accomplish the objective of the sacred war in cooperation with the people, thereby resting the Imperial Mind at ease.

Lauds Russian Army

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Marshal Gregory Zhukov, the conqueror of Berlin, speaking before a massive victory celebration in Moscow on Sunday, said that Russia is entering a period of peaceful development and that she has the strongest army in the world, according to a report from the Soviet capital.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT BODY INAUGURATED WEDNESDAY

New Association to Replace Headquarters Under Rule Aid Organ Recently Dissolved

The Dai Nippon Asia Development Association was inaugurated at a ceremony held on Wednesday morning at the Marunouchi Kaikan with Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo and representatives from the War, Navy and Foreign Affairs Ministries and the Board of Information attending. This new organ will take the place of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which was dissolved recently in line with the progressive dissolution of the mother organization.

Taking the place of the Asia Development Headquarters, the Dai Nippon Asia Development Association will engage in the spreading and promotion of the idea of Asiatic development in line with the situation. It will strive to strengthen the solidarity of the East Asiatic peoples and engage in powerful thought war in line with the armed hostilities.

With the completion of the selection of the governing personnel, the structure and members, the new organ was launched on Wednesday. General Iwane Matsui, retired, is President and Eiji Amau, former President of the Board of Information, is Vice-President and concurrently Chief of the Board of Directors. Advisors to the organ are, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, retired, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, Kazue Shoda, member of the House of Peers, Rikuro Takagi, Admiral Sankichi Tatekawa, retired, former Ambassador to Soviet Union, Iichiro Tokutomi, noted writer, Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to China, Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, General Jiro Minami, president of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Takashi Mori, former Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in Brazil, is Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, and Mr. Amau is Chief of the Promotion Bureau and concurrent President of the Board of Directors and Business Manager. Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, member of the House of Representatives, will serve as Chief of the Training Bureau.

VARIOUS AREAS RAIDED

Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto Hit; Superforts Over N. Nippon

The results obtained in counterattacking operations against the B-29's which attacked the Kinki district on June 26 (inclusive of those previously announced) are as follows: Downed, 27 (two of which unconfirmed), Damaged, 44, the Osaka Defense Headquarters of the Central Army District announced, at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.

A small number of planes believed to be southern-based B-29's appeared over the Tohoku region on Tuesday morning. One unit, after circling over Matsushima Bay, flew over Sendai Bay, Sakata City in Yamagata Prefecture and the Japan Sea. Then, penetrating Akita Prefecture from the Oshika Peninsula the enemy planes passed over Lake Towada, Hirosaki, Aomori, and the Shimokita Peninsula. Coming out to the Pacific Ocean the enemy planes flew south along the coastline of Iwate Prefecture.

Another unit proceeded north along the Pacific coast and, after circling over a wide area with the Shimokita Peninsula as the pivotal point, again followed the coastline southward. The enemy planes were on a reconnaissance flight.

Southern based B-29's totaling about 250 penetrated the Kinki district at about 7:40 a.m. on Tuesday. Flying by way of central Nara Prefecture, part of the raiders appeared over Wakasa Bay. The main force penetrated the Tokai Army District via Lake Biwa and bombed this area, it was announced jointly by the Central Army Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 12 noon the same day.

The announcement further stated that another 100 B-29's attacked the Kyoto, Kobe and Osaka areas for about one hour from shortly after 9 a.m. Some of the raiders bombed Tokushima City and some places in Wakayama Prefecture.

Up to noon the A. A. units confirmedly downed eight planes and damaged 14. Results achieved by the Air Units are now being investigated.

The Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters jointly announced at 4 p.m. Tuesday that as a result of the action of Army and Navy Air Units and other defense forces against the raiding enemy planes that appeared over the Kinki District the same day, 16 B-29's were downed and 29 damaged as confirmed up to 4 p.m. This includes the enemy aircraft downed or damaged as given out in the announcement made at noon but does not include the results achieved by Japanese planes that have not yet returned to their base.

The Tokai Army District Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Tuesday announced that about 100 B-29's appeared over Nagoya while about 90 penetrated Kagamigahara on Tuesday morning. All the enemy planes dropped bombs.

Besides this approximately 20 planes flew over the central part of Gifu and Nara prefectures.

Up to 1 p.m. the same day one B-29 was downed and 22 damaged according to confirmed reports, while damage suffered on our side is now under investigation.

From about 12 a.m. on Tuesday about 10 B-29's dropped mines in the Kammon sea area. Some of the B-29's circled over Hakata Bay and flew over Oita Prefecture Hida and Saeki.

A lone B-29, penetrating the mainland from north Shizuoka Prefecture flew northeast passing over the area north of Mount Fuji. Changing its course near Mount Tsukuba and flying now in a southerly direction the B-29 flew over the eastern section of the metropolis out to Tokyo Bay. Then going south along Boso Peninsula the lone raider fled out to the sea from Katsuura.

More Warships Sunk, Damaged off Okinawa; Enemy Lands on Kume

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, June 27.—Japanese Air Units sank or damaged more than two American warships of unidentified category besides blasting airfield facilities at two places in their relentless attacks against the enemy warcraft around the main Okinawa Island and their bases on the same island between the night of June 25 and the next morning. A report came from a Special Attack Air Unit that several planes dashed into the enemy surface forces off the Okinawas in the same attack.

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, June 27.—An enemy force started a landing on Kume Island in the Okinawas at 6:30 a.m. yesterday.

STRONG JAPANESE FORCES WORRY AMERICAN PUBLIC

Recent Comment Shows Tendency for More Serious View of War Situation

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, June 24.—Comment in the United States has begun to indicate a tendency to grasp seriously the core of the war situation in the Pacific. The following examples of this tendency deserve attention:

According to an Exchange dispatch from Washington, the U.S. War Information Bureau has issued the following statement regarding the "Quantity and Quality of the Japanese Air Force":

"Japanese air units have decisively improved. The pilots are proving their effectiveness in torpedo and bombing attacks on American warships and air bases. The principal feature of these pilots is that they have extraordinary courage and are absolutely without fear of death. Special attack units which have of late come to make large-scale attacks on American warships are specially trained. These attacks are concentrated on aircraft carriers. With the object of hitting the flying deck, the conning-tower or the planes lined up on the deck for action the Japanese planes, after fixing their target time and again, come attacking."

A Reuter dispatch from Washington reports as follows:

"Japanese air units have sufficient strength to defend the mainland of Japan. They are in a position to launch a powerful onslaught on the American forces, especially aircraft carriers, when the latter commence amphibian operations on the continent of China."

The New York correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter has drawn up a summary of his interviews with many American officers who had returned from the Pacific front. This summary follows:

"The war in the Pacific will be indefinitely prolonged. The American forces will be forced to pay dearly. An American officer told me in this connection, "The severity of the fighting is unbelievable. The war will probably not come to an end before 1950."

Not all of the leading members of the American fighting forces have such a pessimistic view regarding the future of the war, but they do not think that the war will be brought to a close within this year.

"In the United States it is generally recognized that the entire Japanese nation is wholeheartedly devoted to the war.

"Before she can dispatch armed forces sufficiently powerful to oppose the Japanese forces which have been massed on the mainland of Japan, the United States must settle questions relating to their organization and transportation. It is generally considered that such preparations will require a long period of time.

"The Okinawa operations progressed much slower than planned. The losses sustained by the American forces are indeed enormous and it has been established that the attacks by the Japanese special attack units are powerful and effective."

NIPPON AIR FORCE SINKS 3 SHIPS OFF BALIK PAPAN

Japanese Airmen Also Score Torpedo Hit on 20,000 Ton Oil Tanker

Domei

CERTAIN SOUTHERN BASE, June 26.—Japanese Torpedo Plane Units launched a large-scale attack upon the enemy navy units operating in the sea around Balik Papan yesterday evening, instantaneously sinking two large cruisers and another cruiser or a large destroyer besides hitting a 20,000-ton oil tanker.

The Japanese attack thus has nipped the enemy landing attempt in the bud. Before the Japanese started their counteroffensive, the enemy task force was composed of one battleship, three cruisers and many transports and landing barges. Japanese war results are expected to increase.

Masses More Warcraft

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, June 27.—In the area off Balik Papan the American air and sea forces are carrying out persistent operations upon concentrating a fleet which has increased to about 40 warcraft including three cruisers, 10 destroyers, 15 minesweepers, 10 sub-chasers and two oil tankers. In parallel with fleet bombardments, considerable number of P-38 fighters are directing daily raids with explosives including time bombs over the Japanese positions.

Japanese Check Enemy

By M. MURAKAMI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, June 26.—Despite the continuous shelling of the Balik Papan area, the enemy forces have not been able to break down the Japanese positions and their plans to effect landing operations are being crushed.

On June 23, the enemy forces carried out supply operations with two ships and increased their force in the waters off Balik Papan by one cruiser, four destroyers and six minesweepers. These enemy warcraft carried out a fierce bombardment and three gun duels took place.

On June 23, 106 B-24's, 12 B-25's and 16 P-38's appeared over this area. At the enemy air base on Tarakan Island, large-type enemy planes have been massed.

30 Enemy Warcraft Active

On June 24, over 30 enemy warcraft, including over 10 cruisers and destroyers and other warcraft, including minesweepers, submarine chasers, special service ships and oil tankers were operating in the Balik Papan area. These enemy warcraft engaged in expanding the area in which they were sweeping mines south of Balik Papan, besides launching incessant shelling operations.

The number of enemy aircraft that appeared in attacks the same day showed an increase over the number that appeared the previous day, a total of 161 aircraft including 112 B-24's, six B-25's and 43 P-38's having attacked the city area and highways.

The Japanese Forces downed one B-24 and damaged two other B-24's. Enemy transports have not appeared within sight yet and appear to be waiting in the distance. Judging from the present situation, it is presumed that the following two to three days call for the maintenance of the keenest vigilance.

RACE BEGINS IN BRITAIN FOR PARLIAMENT SEATS

Nomination Day Held—Churchill Launches 4-Day Election Tour in Midlands

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Nomination day in the general election in Britain is being held today and something like 1,600 candidates are putting their names forward for the 640 seats in the new Parliament, according to a London report.

The first candidate to be sure of going back to Westminster was the Labor candidate of a western district of London, W. John, who was returned unopposed. Up to the present, there have been only three unopposed returns, the dispatch added.

It was also revealed that polling will be held in 11 days' time, on July 5, except in places where special arrangements have been made. However, the results will not be known until July 26 to allow time for service votes to come in.

Churchill Starts Campaign

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—That the war in the Far East must go on until Japan is beaten as thoroughly as was Germany, was emphasized by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the opening day of his four-day whirlwind 1,000-mile election tour of England and Scotland today, according to a London dispatch.

Today's campaign took Churchill through villages, towns and cities in the Midlands. At his first big meeting at the industrial center of Rugby he said, "There may be some who feel that the main part of the job is done, but I do not think that is so. I think that the job would be utterly incomplete if we did not mete out in same measure and treat in the same way, Japan which attacked the United States and now occupies a large and important area belonging to the King. As the Americans stood by us so must we stand by them." At Coventry, Churchill recalled his last visit to the city just after a big German air raid.

At Rugby he said that the election harmed the country because it lessened the authority of those who speak in its name and distracts the people's minds from many other important things. Emmanuel Shinwell, Labor member in the late Parliament, speaking at a meeting of his constituency at Seaham, County Durham, declared that the Conservatives had no constructive policy and said, "Churchill is now compelled to dash all over the place in a vain attempt to produce enthusiasm for his 'caretaker government.' I notice that the attempt is being made now as a last resort to pretend that the nation must be united in support of the Japanese war, but this war is not a policy. It is a necessity and every party in the country subscribes to the need for cooperation with America in defeating Japan."

Continues Campaign Tour

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—Prime Minister Churchill today continued his 1,000-mile election tour through the English countryside. After taking cheers and boos today in the first day of intensive campaign on behalf of the conservative party, Churchill praised the United States, insisted upon friendly relations with Soviet Russia and flung charges at his political enemies in numerous speeches yesterday. Churchill called for a great majority for the Conservative party if he is to continue in office.

TO CRUSH REICH ECONOMY

U.S. Set to Foil German Plans for 'New Aggression'

Special

JUNE 25.—In a 15,000-word report on the findings of American industrial experts who have been probing Germany for technical information, William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, gave his plan for the destruction of the economic basis of another German aggression, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Clayton reported that information of considerable value is being gleaned. The report further reveals that the U.S. State Department has abundant evidence that the Nazis, in anticipation of military defeat, made careful plans to carry on in foreign countries for the resurgence of German power.

It was also reported that sufficient funds and trained personnel had been transferred abroad by the Germans in order to enable them to carry on German activities even while the Allied armies were in occupation of Germany. The report declared that the first steps toward the dissolution of German international combines had already been taken and that the financial or corporate German interests [illegible] either had been seized or will be subject to seizure.

Inventor of 'V-Bomb' Sentenced by France To Life Imprisonment

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Georges Claude, French scientist, who denied allegations that he was the inventor of the flying bomb, was today sentenced to life imprisonment by the French court, according to a Paris dispatch. Earlier, the public prosecutor had demanded that the scientist be shot, but the sentence carried with it the confiscation of all his personal property, loss of rights and expulsion from the Legion of Honor, the report said.

YENAN WILL NOT ATTEND PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEET

Three Reasons Bared for Not Sending Any Representatives To Parley Set for July 7

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Authorities of the Chinese Communist Party in a broadcast today, announced the party's non-participation in the People's Political Council meeting and also the reason for its refusal to send any representative to the meeting, according to a Chungking report.

"Yenan will not send its representative to the People's Political Council meeting to be opened on July 7, because of the following reasons," the broadcast said:

"1. The conditions in China have not yet come to the stage where a coalition government can be established.

"2. The members of the People's Council are selected by the Chungking regime and are not elected.

"3. Despite Yenan's opposition, the Chungking regime is intending to hold the National Mass meeting scheduled to be held in November."

Izvestia Cynical of Soong

Domei

ZÜRICH, June 24.—While public opinion in the United States is loudly advertising the recent assumption by T. V. Soong, Chief Chungking delegate to the San Francisco Conference, of the post of the President of the Executive Yuan and his return to Chungking as the reward of his efforts in bringing closer the relations between the United States and Chungking, the Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, sees through the attitude of Soong in flattering the United States and has made cynical remarks that his new post would mean much because of the great expectation of the United States public in the ability and talent of Soong.

Recently, there have been fierce exchanges of word attacks between the United States and Chungking on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Yenan on the other. While Soviet newspapers say that only the Communist troops of China are really fighting the anti-Japanese war, American newspapermen are saying that the Chinese Communist forces are not at all taking part in the war of resistance against the Japanese, judging from what was observed in the area controlled by the Chinese Communist army during last year.

What is most irritating to American newspapers is the criticism of the Soviet side that Chiang Kai-shek has been always negative in his anti-Japanese resistance. Recently it was reported that the Chungking army could win because of the help of Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, and thus, the reproach that the Chiang Army is inactive reflects upon the dignity of the United States. Though the United States seems to be expecting much from the Americanization of the Chiang Army, judging from fragmental information it may also be observed that she is dreaming of the Americanization of China against the bolshevization of China. Thus, over the question of China, there is a fierce word war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Of course, in the United States, there is some support for the stand of the Yenan regime also. For instance, Edgar Snow, commentator on East Asiatic questions, pointed out the so-called anti-communist crimes of Chiang since 1927, and particularly mentioned the driving out of the Soviet influence from Sinkiang province, and the conflict on the Outer Mongolian frontier in 1944.

The American reply to Snow's view was given by an article written by John B. Powell, former editor of a Shanghai English newspaper, published in the Readers' Digest. He said that the American stand toward China is cultural, and consists of technical aid, investments, and military and economic supplies, while the weapon of the Soviets is a plotting structure and propaganda activity for communism to gain domination, at the acquisition of power and at the liquidation of democracy, resorting to military invasion in case of necessity.

Then, referring to the Soviet success in Yugoslavia by manipulating the communistic Tito regime, Edgar Snow further warned about Mao Tse-tung, "Chinese Tito," and the Soviets, and said that whether such a threat to the democratic world is exaggerated or not will be clearly known shortly. At any rate, he emphasizes the significance of the modernization of the Chungking Army under Wedemeyer as a defense fortress against the above-mentioned Soviet threat.

CHUNGKING IS U.S. TOOL IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

Americanization of Chiang's Army Points to Political and Military Aims of Yanks

Domei

PEKING, June 24.—With the Japanese tactics of bleeding the enemy white being the greatest hindrance to America in her war with Japan in which she relies wholly on the material resources at her command, it has been her practice to try and make other races suffer from the consequences of such tactics. This policy of making some people other than the Americans bear the brunt of the Japanese attacks, is based on the Anglo-Saxon idea of exploitating other races.

The policy of making a gain by pitting one alien race against another, is the basic principle of the political and strategical policies followed by America in China. In pursuance of the policy of making China suffer from the consequences of the Japanese tactics of bleeding the enemy white, America set to work to Americanize the Chungking army. The first step taken for the realization of this end was to substitute improved equipment for that of the army which was notoriously bad. This was followed up with a move to instruct the army in the use of modern weapons. The object of America in these things which were done in China, was to get the Chungking army to take on the greatest share of the work of resisting Japan whether she liked it or not.

The operation of Americanizing the division under Cheng Tung-kuo which was commenced by Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the American forces in India and Burma, as Chief of Staff of Chiang Kai-shek, aided by the opening of the Stilwell Road, has been developed into an operation aimed at the Americanization of the entire Chungking army. The development of this process of the Americanization of the Chungking armed forces has been leading to an alteration desired by America, in the conception upon which Chiang's policy of building up an army was based.

The army under Chiang Kai-shek is historically a revolutionary army. In the days immediately after it was brought into being the Chiang army was occupied for the most part in an armed struggle with the armies of war lords. Next it became engaged in operations for the purging of Communists having headquarters in Zuikin, Kiangsi Province. Then it turned to the task of getting rid of the Communist Party which was in Shensi Province. From this it will be seen that the Chiang army grew through domestic wars.

Even after the outbreak of the China Affair there was a continuance of the basic principle guiding Chiang in building up an army. Some part of the Chiang army which had thus arisen was always face to face with the Communist army while at the same time it was making a war of resistance against Japan. It was in accordance with Chiang's policy of fostering the growth of an army that the army of 400,000 men under him was made to lay siege to Yenan for several years. The Americanization of the Chungking army is leading to a situation in which Chiang is bound to find his policy of fostering the growth of an army which he has pursued for years, a dismal failure.

Military Aid for China

It was at a period preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that America changed from the policy of aiding China economically to one of military aid for China. The sending of American army officers to Chungking under the plan of aiding Chiang militarily who received high salaries while they were in service in China in the so-called American volunteer expedition to China, was the beginning of the 14th Air Unit of the American Army in China under the direction of Lieutenant General Claire Chennault.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Joseph Stilwell, who had come to China as Chief of Staff of Chiang, secured the privilege of attending the meeting of the Supreme Defense Council of Chungking. The first thing he set a hand to after he got this privilege was to re-train and re-equip the 20,000 men in the Chungking army who with him had fled to India for safety after they had been beaten on the Burma front. That force subsequently became the nucleus of the Yunnan expeditionary army that represented the Americanized part of the Chungking army.

This policy of Stilwell's was adopted by his successor Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer. Chiang, who had now become a puppet in the hands of America, cooperating with Wedemeyer devoted himself to the modernization of the Chungking army. With the plan of increasing the striking power of the army, he got the higher of the American officers that had come to China at his invitation, to mingle with the army. At present he has plans for the improvement of the army. In order to promote the success of these plans he has decided that Kunming starting point of the Stilwell Road, should be the base for which to carry on the operation of Americanizing the Chungking army.

Kunming is important partly from a geographical point of view and partly as the site of the headquarters of the army air force in Southwest China. It is also important for the reason that there are located in this place the headquarters of Major General Robert McClure, commander of the fighting unit of the American force in the China war zone, and Orland, commander of the unit of the American force in China concerned with the supply aid of Chungking.

Thus, the Americans who have control of Chungking have moved from Chungking to Kunming, and the American officers who were sent from Kunming to give instruction to the officers and men of the Chungking army in the modern arts of warfare, are doing the actual work of Americanizing the Chungking army. The organization of a number of divisions of the Americanized Chungking army is expected to be completed within the year. Thus, America is strengthening her control of Chungking in the field of military affairs in the name of reform of the Chungking army.

Wedemeyer Supports Chungking

At the time the negotiations for an agreement between Chungking and Yenan collapsed after they had been resumed upon the second visit of Chou En-lei to Chungking, Wedemeyer declared that he was under orders to support Chungking and that he had little interest in the Yenan army. With reference to Chiang's plans for the improvement of the Chungking army, Wedemeyer took occasion to announce that Chiang had endorsed the appointments of Americans to help realize his military plans and to guide the leaders of the Chungking army. Incidentally he revealed that America was intent on exploiting the Chungking army to the last.

In the war of resistance to Japan Chiang has followed the principle of avoiding frontal attacks and concentrating on flank attacks, of using guerrilla instead of regular warfare, and of making the war drag on as long as possible. As the Americanization of the Chungking army progresses Chiang finds himself more and more under the necessity of altering his strategical policy. The command of the Chungking army is passing from the hands of Chiang to that of Wedemeyer.

The Americanization of the Chungking army has gone so far that it is getting more and more reluctant to obey the orders of Chiang. Chiang's policy of fostering the growth of an army is thus in greater danger of being wrecked by America. As America grows anxious to engage in a decisive battle that will end the war in a short time, Chiang finds himself reduced more and more to the position of a figurehead. The Chungking army is now being altered and mobilized by America as it pleases her.

It is easy to see from what is being done by the Americans in China that the real intention of America is to get control of military affairs on the Asiatic continent after the war through the Americanization of the Chungking army. Donald Nelson, Patrick Hurley, and Leon Henderson, are the instruments through which America is working to acquire a position enabling her to control China when the war is over. This interpretation of the function of these Americans squares with the fact that America is more interested in the development of a market in China than in the promotion of an industrial development of China.

America is also trying to cause a split in the Chungking Kuomintang by imbuing the minds of the members with ideas of Anglo-Saxon democracy. All this is proof that America intends to make use of Chiang to turn China into an American colony after the war.

Trieste Strike-Bound As 60,000 Workmen Start Reprisal Action

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Sixty thousand workers in Trieste downed tools throughout the city today in a strike, following mysterious telephone calls in the early morning hours. Dock laborers, factory workers and trolley, bus and tramway crews were affected. As a result, all transport service has ceased and even the market square was deserted as no store holders were permitted to enter the square to sell vegetables or other food. Although about 60,000 workers are affected, it is not yet known who the exact ringleaders behind the strike are. Certain evidence suggests that it is the work of local Communist leaders as reprisal for the Allied Government action yesterday of disbanding the local police.

KWANTO REGION FORMS BIG NATURAL FORTRESS

Innumerable Barriers Before Enemy Forces Should They Land Described by Journal

The Greater East Asia War is shifting swiftly toward a decisive struggle on Japan Proper and the 100,000,000 people of Japan are prepared to rise and to annihilate the enemy forces to the very last man should they attempt to launch invasion operaions, says the Tokyo Shimbun, which gives the following description of the defense structure of the Kwanto area:

Regardless of the size of the enemy force or the quantity of materials they may throw into the attempt, they will be wiped out should they launch landing operations. The Japanese nation will fight for every mountain and hill, every tree and blade of grass. The people of Japan, imbued with the spirit and blood of 3,000 years of tradition, have converted Japan into a veritable fortress. The entire nation is awaiting the approach of the enemy in their fortress of Japan which has remained impregnable for the past 3,000 years. The hills and rivers of the Kwanto area are the birthplace of the heroes who proved effective shields for the Emperor and contain the capital city. It is the seat of the warriors known as the 'Kamakura warriors'. During the Yoshino Period, the Kwanto area was the stronghold of the Loyalists. Now, the area, which rose in service to the Throne at the time of the Meiji Restoration, is being made into an impregnable fortress.

It is assumed that, should the enemy attempt to gain a foothold in the Kwanto area, they will try for the coastline embracing Ibaraki, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures. The Imperial Forces will strike at the enemy on the sea, annihilate them along the coast and should they land, crush them in a single blow. The Ibaraki area is known in history as a strong fortress, with special regard to the Kashimanada area, which has produced the great warrior god, Take-Mikazuchi-no-Mikoto.

Since the time of Ame-no-Koyane-no-mikoto, it has been the fortress of the East. It must not be forgotten that this area is the seat of the shrine dedicated to Fujiwara Kamatari who served the Throne in the Taika Restoration, nor the fidelity of the people who strove in the forces of Kitabatake Chikafusa in the Restoration, which traditions are being upheld to this day.

Different From Europe

The fortifications formed in the hills of this area are entirely different from the fortifications of Europe planned and erected by man. This great fortress has been built up through the ages since our ancestors and forefathers over a period of 3,000 years. Whether created by Nature, the gods, or against an American attack the fortifications at Inagi, Minashirokata, Horinouchi, Nekoya, Makamishiro, Iitomi, and other places in Ibaragi Prefecture, are without number.

This area, providing a fortress against the day of conflict was gradually converted into unfortified farmlands. Now, the men of the invincible Imperial Forces have reconverted this area into an impregnable fortress. A fortress has been completed that will not allow the enemy to land no matter how powerful the task forces confronting it may happen to be. Apart from these natural fortifications and obstructions, is the great Kwanto Plain, full of strategic points. This great plain is being converted into a major fortress. No matter from which direction the enemy forces may attack, the natural vantages of this area have been fortified so that the enemy may be struck at from all directions.

If the enemy should step into this fortified snare, every mountain, hill, river and stream will burst with the men of the Imperial Forces, with resultant unprecedented losses for the enemy. Then the rivers will flow with blood. Let us strengthen our determination to crush the American forces, treasuring in our hearts the memory of the brave fight put up by our forefathers here in the service of the Throne and for the defense of the country.

The Oda Castle still is to be seen in the village of the same name in Tsukuba-gun. This castle on the southern flanks of Mt. Tsukuba was the home of Oda Haruhisa who joined the forces under Nitta Yoshisada who called up volunteers at Ueno in May 1333. Then Masaiye Kusunoki, whose castle was in the same prefecture, led these forces in battle against Satake Sadayoshi and his son. Following the fall of the castle of Karenjo, they put up a fight at Oda Castle.

When Kitabatake Chikafusa appeared in this area in the year 1338, he united the nobles and the common people and established himself in the castle. In October, Chikafusa entered Oda Castle and led the forces and fought for four full years. A total of twelve castles joined forces with Chikafusa in his wars. This shows how zealously the people in those days fought for the Imperial cause. The writings of Chikafusa are kept at Oda Castle and have been widely written on.

Many Famous Castles

Makabe Castle was commanded by Makabe Mikishige who, with his forces, joined the Loyalists and fought under Chikafusa for three years. The Jinguji Castle was the seat of Chikafusa after one of his campaigns into the northern areas. Apart from these are many more castles. The areas surrounding these old castles and castle sites are still important strategically. Spreading northward are the Abukuma Heights, and other ranges, with Mt. Tsukuba and other ranges running across the area and the Kuji River cutting a way in between them. In the southern part of the prefecture are the lowlands of Kasumigaura and Kitaura. Every blade of grass in the 6,100,000 square kilometers of Ibaraki Prefecture is fortified. If the Americans should dare to try to land, the people, joining forces with the armed services, will crush the enemy in this impregnable fortress.

Fortresses must constitute a bulwark to check the advance of invading forces and once the enemy lands, his offensive must be completely frustrated. Should the enemy forces attempt to land on the Japanese mainland, they will be annihilated within 50 kilometers of the shoreline.

The enemy will most likely land his air-borne troops and paratroops in Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma and a part of Saitama, with the aim of the Metropolis from these areas. However, should the enemy attempt to effect such a landing, the Japanese are ready to smash them by fully utilizing the natural fortress on the Tochigi-Gumma border in the northern Kwanto plain. The Nasu, Nikko and Ashibiki mountain ranges run far into the Kwanto plain which is also criss-crossed by rivers including the Tone, the Watarase and others, thus making the Kwanto plain a natural fortress. The northern hilly area, some 100 kilometers from north to south, skirts Ibaraki and Tochigi Prefectures. Along the ranges still remain the old castles of Karasuyama, Otawara, Kuroha and Sakuyama constituting an impregnable fortress against the enemy forces. Farther south, Hoga and Shimotoga also consolidate the fortification of the Kwanto plain.

In the central sector of Tochigi Prefecture, Horagai Castle, where the Minagawa territorial lord and his followers maintained a heroic stand in the Age of Civil Wars, still stands intact with Ohirayama and other mountains at its back. On those mountains, the Tengu Corps, which actually heralded in the Meiji Restoration by giving rise to the Tsukubasan Incident, fought gallantly with unloyal elements. The combat forces led by the Minagawa territorial lord operated from Ohirayama and repeatedly repulsed the surging troops led by Kenshin Uesugi, a great warrior in the Shinshu area. Unable to penetrate Ohirayama, the Uesugi force suffered tremendous losses. In western Tochigi stands Karasawayama which protected Hidesato Fujisawa and his men when they smashed the uprising of Taira-no-Masakado and his men. Should the Japanese Forces operate from this mountain which commands the area as far as the Tone River to the south, they will be easily able to repulse enemy invaders no matter how great they may be in number and, the marshy area in the south will be turned into a pool of blood.

A Natural Fortress

Mountains and rivers will constitute a natural fortress, but furthermore, the rocks, and even trees there which witnessed the manifestation of superb loyalty of our forefathers will protect Japanese fighting men as a certain poem in the Manyoshu reads that mountains and rivers will also serve the nation.

The foodstuff self-supporting structure has been solidly established in the Kwanto plain in anticipation of enemy landing maneuvers. Utsunomiya in Tochigi Prefecture and its vicinity along with Shimotsuke and Kamitsuke which were first developed by Toyoki-irihiko, Crown Prince of the Emperor Sujin, are rich productive centers. Gumma Prefecture is the cradle of many warriors who participated in the Ou expedition launched by Minamoto-no-Yoshiie and another led by Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune against the Taira clan. When the Mongols invaded Kyushu, the warriors of Gumma were ordered to participate in the annihilative campaign against the great Mongol forces. From the Yoshino Era up to the Meiji Restoration, a countless number of natives of Gumma played a vital role on the side of the Government forces. Relying on a historically-known natural fortress, and equipped with the latest weapons, the Japanese will not allow enemy invaders to progress one inch from the landing point.

As soon as the enemy mechanized forces or paratroops set foot on one corner of the Kwanto plain, his impudent ambitions will be completely smashed by Japanese Forces equipped with powerful guns. The peaceful plain will become an impregnable fortress at any moment whenever the enemy trespasses Japanese territory. Protected by countless mountain ranges, numerous rivers and marshes, the Japanese are now maintaining an iron defense of the Kwanto plain.

NEW PROCESS IS FOUND TO STORE HUMAN SKIN

Discovered by British Surgeon For Grafting; Used Without Anaesthetic, Stitches

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Human skin can now be stored and used many weeks later for skin grafting, according to a London dispatch today quoting the British medical journal Lancet. Working on badly burned airmen squadron leader, D. N. Mathews, officer in charge of the plastic unit of the Royal Air Force, has evolved a method by which skin is stored in air-tight bottles folded and wrapped in tullegras and enclosed in gauze wrung out of a saline solution.

It is learned that taken from human corpses such skin retains "latent life" for many weeks when stored in a household refrigerator at a temperature of between three and six centigrade.

Describing the discovery in the Lancet, Mathews said it can be applied to injured parts like bedside dressing without anaesthetic or stitches. It is simply "glued" on after the blood plasma is applied to the wound and thrombine to the surface of the graft, he said.

Mathews first considered the possibility of storing human skin as a means of reducing the number of operations needed in plastic operations for which the injured airmen might be unsuited both physically and mentally.

The new procedure has the advantage of eliminating the "donor areas"—places from which under the old methods skin has to be taken for grafting on wounds—and which often causes greater pain to the patients than actual field operation, and that the "skin bank" could be created for experimental work in still little explored field of heterogeneous grafting.

Mathews further claimed that the refrigerated skin appears to show increased resistance to infection by certain organisms. He has effectively applied skin stored from between three and eight weeks in 50 cases.

Suspends Gold Deposits

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—Beginning today, the acceptance of national currency deposits in terms of gold at banks will be suspended throughout Chungking-controlled territory, the spokesman of the Chungking Finance Ministry announced in a statement issued last night, says a report received here. The spokesman said that since the enforcement of the gold policy of the Chungking Government up to now, more than $50,000,000,000 worth of national currency notes have been recalled from circulation, as a result of which some success has been attained in the curbing of inflation and the readjustment of the notes issued.

U.S. Foreign Trade Limited

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—The European War is over but the resumption of commercial relations between American firms and those in the Old World is still considerably restricted, it was disclosed in a survey made in Washington this week. The primary restriction is lack of freight space for cargo going to or from Europe. Another obstacle is that neither the U.S. nor the European nations have any measurable amount of private industry goods to ship. The survey predicts that it will take a year for the overall resumption of private good shipments between the U.S. and Europe.

STRESSES THAI RELATIONS

Prida Phanomyong Assures Adherence to Military Pact With Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, June 25.—The Thai Assembly of the People's Representatives opened sessions yesterday, which falls on the anniversary of the Thai Revolution, Prida Phanomyong, member of the Council of Regency, stressed Thai-Japanese relations in the opening address of the Assembly.

Prida Phanomyong strongly pointed out that Japan and Thailand would maintain friendly relations to the end in accordance with the Japan-Thailand Treaty of Alliance. He called for the exertion of still further efforts for the protection of their national independence and hegemony by a united Thailand in the face of the current fierce war in East Asia.

Laval Report Unconfirmed

Special

LISBON, June 26.—Well-informed quarters in Paris today said that they have nothing to confirm the Madrid report that Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, intends to be present at his trial arranged to be held in his absence on August [illegible], according to a Paris dispatch. The report added that arrangements to "receive" the former Prime Minister had been made should he arrive in France.

U.S. Journal Suspended

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, American newspaper published at Shanghai, which was moved to Chungking after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and has managed to barely continue its existence, finally announced the suspension of its publication because of the too severe censorship by the Chungking authorities, particularly as regards political questions, according to a Chungking broadcast today.

Malai Girl Donates

From one Japanese working girl in Malai a letter enclosing ¥300 and three tenugui towels with the words "Sure Victory" written in blood reached Captain Kitamura of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, according to the Mainichi. The towels were immediately sent to a Special Attack Corps while the money was given to the War Victims' Relief Society through the Board of Information.

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NATIONAL FIGHTING CORPS REGULATIONS REVEALED

Consist of General Principles, Rules, Operations, Service And Education

In the names of War Minister General Korechika Anami and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, regulations respecting the operation of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps were issued Sunday. The regulations consist of General Principles, and the four chapters of General Regulations, Operation, Service and Education.

General Principles

1. For the entire people of the Empire to become the Imperial Army under the Command of His Majesty the Emperor at the present national crisis is the true aspect of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps.

2. It is the mission of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps to protect and defend this Empire under His Majesty the Emperor and the divine spirit of Kami at one's own locality and place of employment, at the sacrifice of his life. All shall unite in localities and places of employment, to conquer all difficulties and determinedly smash the enemy attacking the Empire.

3. The control and command of the commanders of all units of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps originate in the Supreme Imperial Authority. Therefore, the commanders should be not only rigorous in executing their control and command, but deeply realizing their honored positions, should be also strict in their own conduct, treating their subordinates as fathers would their sons, and leading their men at the head of their columns.

4. The members of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps shall cultivate the spirit of fighting men, observe the military principle, foster the burning fighting spirit, and thus arouse the spirit to conquer the national crisis, in full observance of Imperial Rescripts.

5. The main duties of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps shall be the participation in fighting in event of the mainland decisive battle, the undertaking of the rear duty for the operating troops, and the perfection of the total war duty such as transportation, communications and production.

6. The essence in the operation of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps lies in concentrating the total strength in respective localities and places of employment, and fully manifesting that strength in the decisive battlefield. Therefore, commanders shall always give attention to the actual condition of their units and the quality of their members, and shall give proper command, by allotting them fit tasks and grasping their members.

7. The manifestation of the fighting power of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps demands much training and education. It is necessary to train their spirit, heighten the moral virtues of their leaders, and to advance the commanding ability by exercising ingenuity and utilizing every spare moment.

First Chapter. General Regulations

Article I. The Regulations of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps give general principles that shall determine generally the operation, service and education of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps (hereafter to be called Fighting Corps).

Article II. Commanders of Army Districts, Commanders of Naval Stations (Naval Defense Districts) or Commanders of Army and Navy Corp with the authority not below that of those mentioned above, to whom the Fighting Corps belongs may decide necessary items according to this Regulation.

Article III. Commanders of Army and Navy units to which the Fighting Corps belongs shall bear responsibility for their training and strengthening.

Chapter. Two Operation

Article IV. The Fighting Corps shall cooperate with the general fighting forces in case of the enemy landing or the landing of airborne troops, and independently defend their local districts and places of employment, and facilitate the operation of general fighting forces by carrying out guerrilla warfare. When the Fighting Corps must engage directly in fighting, they shall fully reveal an offensive spirit and possess the spirit of smashing the enemy with human bullets.

Article V. the Fighting Corps shall cooperate with the general fighting forces, being prepared for enemy intrigues and disturbances of refractory persons, or defend important facilities and materials independently, or maintain important facilities and materials independently, or maintain peace and order, thus aiding the work of the gendarmery and others. In the event of there developing what will require guarding, the Fighting Corps shall take proper steps, without losing time.

Article VI. When the Fighting Corps engages in the duty of gathering information and maintaining coordination, they shall maintain close coordination with the general fighting forces, shall gather necessary information without losing opportunity, and report it speedily. To be able to reveal their special characteristics in such cases, the Fighting Corps shall organize beforehand a structure for collecting minute information and perfect the method for transmitting such information so that their duty will be fully fulfilled.

Article VIII. Transportation, communications and supply form the principal task of the Fighting Corps before and after military operations, and the results will greatly and directly influence the operation of the general fighting forces. Therefore, the Fighting Corps shall conquer all difficulties, however difficult climatic and topographical conditions may be and however unsatisfactory and short material supplies may be, and no matter how fierce enemy firing and bombing is, and shall accomplish their tasks by maintaining mutual close relations with various other organs.

Article VIII. Works to be undertaken by the Fighting Corps mainly include the construction and repair of fortresses, airfields and roads, and the maintenance and repair of transportation, communications and production equipment. As such works are important means for manifesting fighting strength, the Fighting Corps shall exert their best effort and fulfil the demand of military operation.

Article IX. The production of war necessities and foodstuffs has to be absolutely maintained even when the mainland becomes a battlefield. Members of the Fighting Corps shall attain the required production, conquering all difficulties, whatever obstacles the enemy might cause, even when they are obliged to engage in production at night continuously.

Article X. When the Fighting Corps engages in giving operating troops housing accommodation, food supplies and relief, they shall put forth efforts for increasing the fighting strength of the general fighting forces, according to the spirit of the 100,000,000 people who are their comrades in arms.

Chapter Three. Service

Article XI. In obeying the commanders of the Fighting Corps and of the general troops with which they are in the relation of subordination or command, the members of the Fighting Corps shall be very strict. Such obedience shall be based on the noble spirit of absolute obedience to His Majesty the Emperor, and shall be made in sincerity as respecting parents and following elders.

Article XII. Toward the officers of the Fighting Corps and the general fighting forces with which they have no connection of command or subordination, the members of the Fighting Corps shall observe obedience to the limit of not disturbing the fulfillment of their duties.

Article XIII. In the service of the Fighting Corps, it is necessary that all members shall be of one mind and thus obtain the actual result of cooperation and unity. Therefore, the members shall willingly manifest the spirit of self-effacement and local unity for the victory of the entire Corps and shall mutually help and cooperate with one another for revealing the real value of the Fighting Corps.

Article XIV. In executing their duties, the Fighting Corps shall decide the required work, assure their accomplishment and particularly maintain self-defense and military discipline. The service of the Fighting Corps shall not become formal, but be simple in conformity with their conditions so that actual results may be obtained.

Article XV. Members of the Fighting Corps shall always train their spirit, lead a simple and regular wartime life, and strive for the increase of fighting strength by improving and strengthening their activity in their respective fields of employment.

Article XVI. Members of the Fighting Corps shall strive to keep secrets strictly, not be led stray by wild rumors and not be caught by enemy propaganda and intrigues. Members of the Fighting Corps shall fight the enemy propaganda and intrigues.

Article XVII. Members of the Fighting Corps shall fight the enemy well and courageously, and fulfill their duties, but when they are taken by the enemy, shall choose the attitude of not remaining alive with the dishonor of being taken war prisoner and not leaving an evil name after death.

Article XVIII. Members of the Fighting Corps shall not leave their places of duty, without an order, however fierce the fighting might be; and even though severely wounded they shall not lose their fighting spirit on that account.

Chapter Four. Education

Article, XIX. The observance of the Imperial Rescripts is the main point of the education of the Fighting Corps, and those engaging in the education of the Fighting Corps shall always keep this point in their mind, and shall exert themselves in training the spirit of the members, setting examples by their own conduct.

Article XX. In the education and training of the Fighting Corps, particular importance shall be given to the education of officers. It is important that officers shall cultivate their ability of command sufficient to firmly grasp their members and execute duties under whatever difficult situation. Particular attention shall be also given to the advancement of the quality of lower officers so that they shall not lack dignity in control and command. Then, the training of the command structure is important for manifesting fighting strength.

Article XXI. The education and training of the Fighting Corps shall conform to the demand of military operations and the characteristics of their respective fields of employment, and the importance and urgency shall be determined according to local and time requirements. Also in view of the characteristics, of the Fighting Corps, the education and training shall be enforced by utilizing every moment, in conformity to the quality and special training of the members.

The education and training shall be made one with production and other activities, in conformity with the fields of employment and surrounding circumstances of the members.

Article XXII. Originality shall be given to the method of fighting of the Fighting Corps to conform to their special characteristics and equipments; and in training them, special methods shall be considered so that the members shall be given confidence in engaging in fighting.

Article XXIII. The training of spiritual power and physical strength of the members of the Fighting Corps being as important as the training of their fighting technique, efforts shall be given for this aim at every opportunity. It is particularly so with the female members.

Article XXIV. Among the members of the Fighting Corps there are the aged, young and women, and also many possessing special training. Therefore, it is necessary to make them manifest their respective special characteristics, and particularly attention shall be given to utilize the strength of young men and foster the activity of women.

Article XXV. The education and training of the Fighting Corps shall be made as much as possible prior to their formation, and after their formation, their perfection shall be aimed at by both training and fighting.

Article XXVI. The education and training of the Fighting Corps shall be entrusted to the general fighting forces, as well as to themselves. Efforts shall also be given in utilizing the military training given by the Teikoku Zaigo Gunjinkai.

Service for Relics Of Buddha to Be Held In Capital on July 1

A memorial service to commemorate the third anniversary of the occasion when the relics of Buddha were received from Thailand will be held from 1 p.m. on July 1 at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji with Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo and Education Minister Kozo Ota, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, former Japanese Minister to Thailand, Teiji Tsubokami, Governor Toshizo Nishio of Tokyo Metropolis and others attending. A similar service will be held on July 2 from 11 a.m. at the Yakuoin Monastery, Mount Takao in a Tokyo suburb where the relics are preserved.

LIEUT. GEN. NASU EXPLAINS DUTIES OF FIGHTING CORPS

As Part of Imperial Forces, Entire People Given Honor of Nation's Defense

In a nation-wide broadcast on Sunday night, Lieutenant General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Military Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, urged the entire people to rise up to overcome the unprecedented emergency situation of the Empire in connection with the organization of the Fighting Corps which form the nucleus of the National Volunteer Corps.

Salient features of Lieutenant General Nasu's broadcast are as follows:

"In facing the present emergency situation, which is without precedent in the history of the Empire, the Fighting Corps, composed of the whole people of the country, will be accorded the same honor and responsibility as those accorded the regular soldiers in whom His Majesty the Emperor places confidence. As part of the Imperial Forces under the direct command of His Majesty the Emperor, the Fighting Corps will discharge the heavy responsibility of defending the homeland and enhancing the national glory and power. The organization of the Fighting Corps accordingly will be made in such a way as to answer the requirements of strategic operations.

"The Fighting Corps is an army under the direct command of His Majesty the Emperor. The members of the Fighting Corps will be charged with the mission of defending with their lives, in their respective fields of work and in their native places, the homeland where His Majesty the Emperor exists and the divine spirit rests.

"The principal duty of the Fighting Corps is to participate in the fighting on the occasion of decisive battles on the mainland of Japan. The Fighting Corps, taking its positions in the rear of our forces on the front lines, will discharge its duty in total-power warfare in the fields of transport, communications and production.

"When the enemy invades the mainland of Japan, the members of the Fighting Corps are expected to take up rifles, hand grenades, swords, and spears, and defend to the last their fields of work and native places. In addition to the above heavy task, which is the ultimate purpose for which the corps are being organized, the Fighting Corps will be given tasks having to do with transport, communications, and the production and supply of aircraft and other munitions to meet the requirements of total-power warfare under heavy bombardment and bombing attacks. The Fighting Corps will also be charged with the important duty of repairing airfields and constructing positions.

"By the Volunteer Corps Law, all subjects of the Empire are liable for service beginning on January 1 of the year when the age of 15 years is attained for men and of 17 years for women. A male subject is liable to service until December 31 of the year he attains the age of 60 years, and a female subject, of the year she attains the age of 40 years.

"With regard to penalties for members of the Fighting Corps, since the Fighting Corps is an army under the direct command of His Majesty the Emperor the corps is naturally subject to the Army and Navy Criminal Laws and the Disciplinary Law for the maintenance of military discipline.

"However, as the application of the same laws to the members of the Fighting Corps in the same degree as in the case of the regular soldiers is apt to affect military discipline some consideration will be exercised for mitigation in their application to the members of the Fighting Corps.

"The order for the mobilization of the Fighting Corps will be withheld until the very moment when the development of the war situation demands it. Until that time, much is expected of the activities of the National Volunteer Corps.

"The enactment of the National Volunteer Corps Law is the realization to the maximum extent the great policy of universal conscription which has existed since the founding of the Empire. It is an epoch-making measure for the expansion of the conscription system. The organization of the Fighting Corps on the basis of the law therefore is an extremely important measure taken for pushing the war to ultimate victory."

2 DRAFT ORDINANCES SET

Cover Wartime Farm Organ, Industrial Corporation Law

The National Mobilization Council, at its 33rd meeting held on Tuesday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence, approved the draft Imperial Ordinance respecting the Wartime Agricultural Cooperation, and the draft Imperial Ordinance for revising the Important Industrial Organization Law, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

Under the proposed revision of the Important Industrial Organization Law, new additions are to be made to the enterprises to be undertaken by control associations. Newly added enterprises are (1), joint purchase of materials required for the enterprises of members and those forming member groups, (2) joint sales of the products of members and those forming member groups, (3) joint accounting of profit and loss respecting the enterprises of members and those forming groups, (4) defense equipment, welfare facilities and other necessary equipment for the enterprises of members and those forming member groups, and (5) auditing of the finance of the enterprises of members and those forming member groups.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, June 27

THE MEANING OF THE 'PEACE CHARTER'

ASAHI—The San Francisco Conference has succeeded in adopting the world peace charter at last, though not without plenty of trouble and high tension, true to our expectations.

From the angle of the conflict of interests between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, it is easy to argue that the peace as is to be guaranteed by this charter is merely a camouflaged one, but this argument alone cannot be said to cover fully the significance of the new charter which will hereafter play a large role in international politics. Why? Because the system of realistic tripartite collaboration has been built on the premise of the absolute conflict of interests between the three Powers.

Accordingly, the latest new world organization has one feature lacking in the old League of Nations. Whereas the old League of Nations was an anti-Soviet organ, in the circumstances leading to its organization and in its essential nature, the new world structure could not be organized without the participation and support of the Soviet Union. This, of course, cannot but bespeak a phenomenal rise of the position of the Soviet Union as a great world Power. On that account the Anglo-American Powers are undeniably feeling deeper suspicion, caution and hatred against the Soviet Union. The present world situation is marked by this strange phenomenon, that is, the collaboration of the three Powers in spite of conflict of interests

The central issue in the world policy of the Anglo-American Powers after the war is how the worldwide advance of the Soviet Union can be checked. For this purpose, there are only two ways: To develop a political offensive against the Soviet Union in a wholly uncompromising manner even at the risk of an armed clash, or to withdraw a step, tighten the foothold of victory in Europe and carry out their plans gradually by peaceful means. What the Anglo-Americans have now chosen is clearly the latter course.

For that purpose the Anglo-American Powers have had to organize the new world structure in haste to bring about a new balance of power between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union after the European War. But the fundamental motive power behind the scene is the desire of the peoples of the United States and Britain for peace, as well as the trend of world public opinion toward world unification and political organization. The relations between the World War and the world peace organization are becoming the supreme issue requiring realistic solution. The Anglo-American Powers thus are feeling the necessity of showing to the world a "legal fiction" of world peace organization after the destruction and confusion caused by them.

But this is merely a description of the historical background of the new world structure, and it is needless to say that the Anglo-American Powers will utilize the new world structure to further their own ends. In this sense, from the Anglo-American stand, the new structure is an organ for the political oppression of the vanquished nations, a system for an international encirclement of the Soviet Union, and an organ for the suppression of independence for their colonies. So far as these points are concerned, the new world structure is little different from the old League of Nations. Accordingly, as the old League of Nations exposed its true nature through many actual disputes which arose in international politics and then crumbled, the new structure, in short, is a mere camouflaged peace machinery. This much is obvious.

But as has been pointed out, the new structure has been set up with the participation and support of the Soviet Union, and there is no reason why the new structure should necessarily suffer the same fate which befell the League. How will the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union utilize the new structure amid the conflict of world policies and which side will eventually emerge on top? The outcome of this struggle will determine the role and fate of the new structure as well as, whether or not a third world war will break out. But so far as today is concerned, we should not overlook the significance of the new world structure as an organ of political collaboration between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union.

U.S. SCOUT PLANES ACTIVE

Enemy reconnaissance either by single planes or small groups over various parts of the mainland was quite brisk on Monday.

One lone B-29 which proceeded northwest from the Bungo Channel at about 4:10 a.m. flew out to the Japan Sea from the vicinity of Hagi. Following this, one of the two B-29's which penetrated the southwestern extremity of Kochi Prefecture at about 7:45 a.m. scouted over Kochi and its environs while the other made a reconnaissance flight over south and central Hiroshima Prefecture. The enemy planes then fled by way of the Bungo Channel at about 8:30 a.m.

At 9:15 a.m. two PBM's appeared over the southwestern tip of Shikoku at a very low altitude. Then the planes took a northeasterly course toward the Kii Channel, after which they fled at 10:17 a.m.

Another B-29 came in to the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture from the West Army District and, flying over the Suwo and Iyo straits fled to the south from Bungo Channel at 10:25 a.m.

Another reconnaissance flight was carried out by the enemy when a B-29 which penetrated from Bungo Channel at about 1:40 p.m. circled over Hiroshima Bay.

Four B-29's carried out scout flights on Monday moving over West and North Kyushu and Yamaguchi Prefecture.

From 10:10 p.m. to 11:25 p.m. on Sunday one B-24 appeared over Sagami Bay.

Of the seven enemy planes that raided Southern Chosen from the western sea area on Monday, investigations show that five flew over the southern part of the Zenla district in South Chosen and from an altitude of about 450 meters strafed trains standing at a certain railway station there. As a result of this machine-gunning considerable damage was caused on land but no losses were suffered in shipping.

Plane Fuel From Apple

Fuel for airplanes will be made from apples by the Aomori Agricultural Association with plans for the work to get under way at the beginning of August when the first early apples are ready.

FUNERAL RITES SLATED FOR LATE VISCOUNT ISHII

Services Set for Friday at Honganji—Privy Councillor and Wife Killed in Enemy Raid

Funeral services for the late Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Privy Councillor, and his wife, Viscountess Tamako Ishii, are scheduled to be held at 10 a.m. on Friday at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple with Baron Kijuro Shidehara as chairman of the funeral committee. The public is allowed to pay last respects to the remains of the illustrious diplomat and his wife between 11 a.m. and noon at the same place.

Viscount and Viscountess Ishii had been missing since the enemy air raid on May 26, but have been officially verified as having been killed in the calamity. Condolences may be offered to members of the bereaved family at the residence of Makoto Yano at No. 411, 1-chome, Nishiokubo, Yodobashi-ku, on June 27 and 28.

Late Viscount's Career

The late Viscount Ishii was Holder of the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank and the First Class Order of Merit. Before becoming Privy Councillor, he had held many public posts, including the chairmanship of the Japan International Society, that of the Japan Overseas Society and others. He leaves behind him Taro Ishii, eldest son and heir, and Kenji Ishii. The illustrious diplomat was born the second son of Ichisaku Owaku of Chiba Prefecture and was adopted as son and heir of Hoyu Ishii.

Fifty six years ago he was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University and was at once appointed Third Secretary of Legation. Later, he was appointed First-Class Consul, Secretary of the Foreign Office, Head of the Telegraph Section of the same Office, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, and to other high posts. He also was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister, Ambassador to Washington, and eventually Foreign Minister in the second Okuma Cabinet.

In recognition of his meritorious services in connection with the revision of the Japan-Korea Treaty, he was created baron and after the Japan-German War he was promoted to viscountcy. He was subsequently appointed Ambassador to Paris and was also Japan's delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva and International Economic Conference at London each saw Viscount Ishii representing Japan as delegate. At the former Conference, he helped Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, chief delegate, and at the latter he was helped by Eigo Fukai, the then Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan. Later, he was appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination and in 1928 was appointed Privy Councillor, which post he retained until his death. In 1937 when the China Affair broke out, the Japanese Government solicited Viscount Ishii to visit England and France for the object of enlightening these nations with the true phase of the Affair. The late diplomat is widely known in connection with the conclusion of the now abrogated Ishii-Lansing Agreement during World War I. Viscount Ishii was 81 years old, while Viscountess Ishii was 65. The late Viscount was a man of Christian faith. His second daughter Kayo is married to Makoto Yano, former Minister to Madrid.

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HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box 102, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEN'S shoes, boots or bicycle wanted in exchange with watch—Waltham, Elgin, Rolex, etc. Apply Box 133, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPH records—Waltz, Tango and light music, for immediate sale. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projection. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, (Minoban size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter (Banno shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO: Kawai small size upright, 88 keys, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, [illegible], sewing machine, electric irons, [illegible], foreign-made shoes (any size), [illegible] silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk kimono, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter for [illegible] language, slightly used, but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE phonograph, Columbia or Victor wanted. Must be a new or slightly used one. Will pay good price. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GILLET razor, new or old, of any make. Will pay good price or exchange with razor blades. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1945

The Lessons of Okinawa

The heroic defenders of Okinawa have carried out their final general attack. According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters last Monday, the situation on the main island of Okinawa took a turn for the worse about June 16 when the enemy succeeded in infiltrating through our main positions. Already on June 13, after supporting the deployment of our main strength to the southern sector of Shimajiri, the men of the naval forces in the Koroku area under Rear Admiral Minoru Ota carried out their final shock attack. Then on June 20, Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, the Supreme Commander in the Okinawa area, mustered all the remaining strength of his forces to launch a final offensive. Although a part of our forces are apparently still defending the strongholds in the southern area of Shimajiri and our air forces are continuing to attack the enemy warcraft around the island as well as to cooperate in the land battle, no detailed reports have been available since June 22. It must be assumed, therefore, that the campaign on Okinawa has entered into its closing phase.

There is no denying that the outcome is one whose seriousness cannot be lightly argued away. The martyrdom of the gallant heroes of the garrison, the unknown fate of Governor Akira Shimada and the large civilian population who have been bravely fighting for the defense of their land, the consequences of the situation on the campaigns which will follow in the immediate future, are matters which naturally excite profound regret. But at the same time, there are elements in the situation which reveal the essential strength of Japan which will enable it to prevail in the long run. Grievous though may be the outcome of the Okinawa campaign, it will not have been in vain, for it has disclosed clearly the factors which will enable Japan to emerge successful in the end.

In the first place is the fact that our forces have inflicted stupendous losses upon the enemy. Despite the overwhelming enemy strength of more than seven divisions supported by numerically superior air and sea units, our men have been able to take a toll of more than 80,000 casualties from the enemy. When the enemy lost 33,000 men in the campaign for Yiojima, a loud outcry went up from the enemy public to whom this sacrifice seemed an unbearable burden. Indeed Yiojima proved to be by far the bloodiest and most difficult campaign in which the American marines had ever engaged in all their history. But it was predicted at the time that the losses which the Americans suffered at Yiojima would fade into insignificance beside the losses which they would suffer if they should come closer to the heart of the Japanese defenses, for after all Yiojima was but a small, isolated outpost. This prediction has been more than borne out in the course of the Okinawa campaign.

For now the Americans are admitting that the Okinawa campaign was far bloodier and more difficult than even the Yiojima campaign. The length of time during which the Japanese defenders held up the invaders and the 80,000 men which the Americans lost in killed and wounded speak more eloquently than any American admission how hard the Okinawa campaign has been for them. But some indication of the repercussions of these losses can be seen in the severe criticisms which a commentator of the standing of David Lawrence has leveled against the costly strategy of Admiral Nimitz, and in the fact that Admiral Raymond Spruance and Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, who were most directly responsible for the Okinawa operations, were recently removed from their posts while Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner escaped a possibly similar fate by being killed in action.

Just as Okinawa proved incomparably more costly to the Americans than Yiojima, so the next point of landing of the Americans will prove incomparably more costly even than Okinawa. This cumulative process is one which the Americans, who are merely bent on foreign invasion, cannot afford to continue, while for the Japanese, who are fighting in the defense of their very homeland, no sacrifice can be considered too great. Inevitably as the process continues, the Americans will discover that the price which they will have to pay is not commensurate with their gains, and they will learn the hopelessness of trying to conquer the mainland of Japan. For if the Japanese have already inflicted such terrific losses upon the Americans in these preliminary campaigns, how much greater losses will the Japanese inflict upon the invaders when the decisive campaign on the Japanese mainland commences? Okinawa has well served its purpose in making this clear to the enemy.

In the second place the Okinawa campaign has not been in vain, because it has afforded Japan time to make adequate preparations for the decisive campaign to come on the homeland. During the approximately three months in which the enemy has been held at bay on Okinawa, Japan has had time to advance the organization of the National Volunteer Corps, to put into effect the Wartime Emergency Measure Law, to perfect the establishment of the Regional Administrations, to speed the relocation of vital war industries in safer areas, and to ready the nation in countless other ways for the next phase of the war. By trading space for time, Japan has gained from the Okinawa campaign an exchange which is certainly not all to her disadvantage when the final outcome of the war is reckoned from a broad point of view.

And finally, in the third place, the Okinawa campaign has demonstrated once again the indomitable spirit of the Japanese people which will never countenance surrender no matter what may be the circumstances. The beleaguered garrison charging forth in one last all-out attack, the civilian population fighting side by side with the armed forces and sharing the common lot with the soldiers, such is the glorious end in keeping with the best traditions of the never-yielding people of Japan. At Saipan, at Yiojima, and at Okinawa their conduct has been the same. And it will continue to be the same at any place and at any time wherever and whenever the test should come. Motivated by such a spirit, the Japanese people constitute a race which can never be conquered. Glad to die when they must in defense of their country, their death as individuals insures the eternal life of the race. Whatever may be the fluctuating exigencies of battle, however deep may be the temporary incursions of the invader, no foe can completely subdue a people so patriotic and so determined. The Okinawa campaign has added another proof to the fact that the Japanese race can never be permanently conquered.

While the sacrifice of the gallant defenders of Okinawa is to be deeply regretted, the nation takes renewed inspiration from the lessons which their martyrdom affords. As long as such deeds as those which have been performed on Okinawa continue, there can be no question that Japan will never surrender and Japan will never be conquered.

A Year Ago Today

June 28, 1944

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York was nominated in Chicago as the Republican candidate for President.

• • •

Philippe Henriot, French Minister of Information and Propaganda was assassinated by terrorists.

INDIA'S FIERY PATRIOT

His Confidence in Ultimate Victory Is Unshaken

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has transferred his government to somewhere in Thailand, where he is determined more than ever to carry on India's struggle for independence. To the British he is a greater menace than a modern army of one million men. And the astute British imperialists admit this in their broadcasts. For the Netaji has repeatedly told the world that he and his Azad Hind Fauj will battle until India has been liberated from the shackles of British imperialism.

Condemning Britain's latest offers for India, Bose bluntly declares that "acceptance of Wavell's proposal will mean political suicide for the Indian National Congress and for all Indian nationalists. It will seriously jeopardize all chances of securing even self-government in the future—not to speak of complete independence."

The Netaji emphasized that "the British are cunning politicians and they have chosen the proper psychological moment for hurling this offer at India." He outspokenly urges his people to refuse such a compromise.

"Outside of India we shall carry on an armed struggle for India's freedom—to the last man and to the last round," he continued. "Our friends in the world—of whom we have many—will soon agitate for India's independence before the bar of world opinion and all international conferences. And you at home must be prepared for a revolution. There is no earthly power that can stand between the Indian people and freedom. We have only to be firm, unflinching and patient and carry on our struggle under all circumstances."

Launches New Campaign

From somewhere in Thailand, Subhas Chandra Bose has launched another radio campaign directed to his people in India. In his latest broadcast he has pointed out that during the course of the current war, India—whether the British liked it or not—has become "a live issue in world politics—so much so that the British fearfully realize that the Indian issue will be constantly raised in the future."

The fiery Indian nationalist told his listeners "not to forget that the moment there is a compromise between nationalist India and Britain, India will become a domestic issue of the British Empire and it will then be impossible for foreign powers, such as Soviet Russia, to intercede on behalf of Indian independence."

Shrewd, handsome and intelligent, Subhas Chandra Bose towers above them all as a freedom-fighter. He is an Indian, whose heart and soul is in the interest of India. Unlike most Indians who believe in the passive method of battle, Bose has always advocated the active or aggressive method. Call it violence or fanaticism, the Netaji firmly believes that it is the only kind of language the British understand.

British-educated, he is the personification of physical strength and mental vitality and Britain would move heaven and earth to have him as an ally.

A Menace to Britain

Subhas Chandra Bose has always been a menace to the British. He has been so from his early twenties. While studying at a university in Calcutta he struck a British professor after an argument on British policies in India and was expelled from school. The British, in an effort to harness this fiery Indian, admitted him into Cambridge University in 1920. While a student there he passed the Indian Civil Service examination. He was only 22 years old then. The following year he obtained his diploma from Cambridge.

He hurried back to India and threw himself in the anti-British movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. His friendships with the revered Mahatma and Jawaharlal Nehru grew. His people elected him to the working committee of the Indian National Congress. Not satisfied with the conservative attitude of the leaders, in 1923 he organized the radical Swaraj faction within the Indian National Congress Party.

When "Forward," the organ of the Swaraj was founded, Subhas Chandra Bose became its editor-in-chief. So great was the faith of the Indian youth in the leadership of this spirited young man that in 1924 he was made chairman of Calcutta municipal assembly.

The following year he revolted against the Indian National Congress Party and called a meeting of Indian youths and became leader of the All-India Young Men's Congress. This drastic move by Bose influenced the National Congress Party to be more progressive.

By 1931, Subhas Chandra Bose was mayor of Calcutta. The mayor himself led an anti-British demonstration demanding immediate British withdrawal from India. Such anti-British speeches aroused the anger of the British. He was seriously injured by British officers and thrown into prison. In 1932, he was released, but it wasn't long before he was hustled back in jail. Each time he was set free, he came out with a greater, more passionate hatred for the British.

After being released from prison in 1937 due to illness he was given permission to take a two-month trip to Europe. The British intended to impress him with their "kindly" British attitude toward India, but Bose came back hating the British more than ever before. The British were arrogant, conniving and clung continually to their imperialism.

When his friends and followers saw him, he was firmly convinced that the Indians could expect freedom only by fighting for independence.

Bose won the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939, but resigned from the position because of factional troubles within the party and organized the "Forward Bloc."

Advocated Open Break

The youth of India allied to the "Forward Bloc" launched one of the most aggressive movements for independence in British colonial history.

With the approaching world crisis, Bose advocated an open break with Britain. As President of the Congress in 1938 and 1939 he had the prestige and the facilities to extend his influence all over the country and to contact the governments and political parties of the neighboring states.

In addition to Burma, he extended his anti-British campaign to Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, Indo-China, Iran and Afghanistan.

In the summer of 1939, when the international tension approached the breaking point, Bose urged the Congress to make its bid. He raised the cry for immediate and complete independence. He objected to a compromise plan. He clamored for an uprising by proclaiming preparations for armed resistance. He preached a holy war on the British. Bose saw in the predicament of the British empire a "unique opportunity to drive the British out of India."

Born to a well-to-do family established near Calcutta in 1897, Subhas Chandra Bose could have lived a comfortable life if he so chose, but his burning patriotism destined him to tread the path of pains and hardships.

Altogether he has lived eight full years in prison. British prisons, however, could not change a patriot into a traitor.

Worked in Berlin

Late in 1939 Bose disappeared from India. Then he appeared in Germany where Fuhrer Adolf Hitler welcomed him. From Berlin he continued to direct his Indian independence movement.

Meanwhile the early Axis victories over Britain and Bose's campaign against British tyranny bore fruit in India. Mahatma Gandhi announced the revival of the civil-disobedience movement. But the Mahatma and other important Congress leaders were arrested by the British before the movement officially got under way.

Bose's mysterious trip and unexpected arrival in Tokyo in the spring of 1943 was a happy surprise for the Indians and the Asiatic races. The British and American leaders, however, trembled with misgivings.

(To Be Concluded)

WHAT PRICE PEACE

By JAPONICUS

III

Until the very last, Roosevelt posed as being a little toward left of the center. His attitude toward the racial problem was liberal, and he evinced some concern about the American attempt to perpetuate the fallacies on the racial problem.

Last year, Representative May of Kentucky persuaded the War Department not to use a certain pamphlet entitled the "Races of Mankind." It is a small work prepared by scientific experts, summing up in simple language the findings of science on the subject of race. It shows that all the peoples of the earth constitute a single family with a common origin—a statement which by now can hardly be called sensational. The gentleman from Kentucky, however objected to the pamphlet because its cool scientific observations ran counter to his notions regarding white supremacy shared by his fellow countrymen. Then a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee took up the matter, and solemnly announced that the pamphlet was filled with "techniques of Communist propaganda." Here is one more recent attempt to perpetuate the tragic American fallacies on race.

Roosevelt must have realized at heart that it was beyond his power to cure the inveterate superiority-complex of his fellow nationals. Some amendments were proposed at San Francisco to enunciate the principle of racial equality, only to be rejected by America and Britain. Everyone knows race prejudice is so deeply ingrained in their mentality that even if it is curbed in one place, it will crop out in another place.

It is plain that the American attitude toward the racial problem has not shown any improvement since 1919. American politicians, on the contrary, in the year of grace 1945 are less bothered about conscientious scruples than Wilson and House were at the Paris Conference. It may be that their dreams of dominating different nations and races have converted them into the racial orthodoxy of Lord Cecil and his school.

The Roosevelt-Churchill Joint Declaration, though non-committal and less explicit, reiterates the liberal-democratic international philosophy of Wilson's Fourteen Points. It so sounds agreeable to the average Americans as it expresses the traditional U.S. creed, though the astute presidential co-author may have looked upon such a philosophy as essentially "horse-and-buggy" stuff. The picture of the oncoming world depicted is perhaps too rosy for the master craftsman in power-politics, but it serves, he may have thought, as a slogan good enough for domestic and foreign consumption.

About a year ago, however, Roosevelt realizing the growing alarm at the seeming dissension among the United Nations, made a statement which he described as the U.S. foreign policy. ". . . The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor, and dignity. This of course harks back to the Atlantic Charter, if not to the classical Declaration of Independence. So far so good.

However, as a practical politician, Roosevelt had no scruples about behaving contrary to the philosophy enunciated in the Atlantic Charter.

Germany's quick recovery and rise as a powerful military state despite the Diktat of Versailles seems to have greatly impressed Roosevelt and his associates and they drew two conclusions. First, the Allies had not been harsh enough to Germany, and second, the League of Nations was too impotent to check the meteoric rise of Germany. So Roosevelt and his associates early decided on a policy to bleed Germany white this time upon her defeat so that she might never become a great power, a step, it is alleged, absolutely necessary for world peace and security. The practical outcome is that the German territory will be cut into spheres of influence by the three great powers. Roosevelt and his associates also decided at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta to make the proposed world organization efficient by putting teeth into it to bite aggressors. The result is a scheme by which the whole world is placed under the joint dictatorship of the great powers, which, as clarified by the discussion at San Francisco on veto power, trusteeship and regionalism, would effect the conversion of the entire world into their spheres of influence. It is no wonder, then, that their prospective victims, small and medium-sized states, offered stout resistance at the San Francisco Conference.

The American public enchanted for a time by the silver-tongued eloquence of the late President has now been disenchanted and cries:

For three long years you let us think
The famed Atlantic Charter, Inc.
Was signed and sealed and guaranteed,
By which all the nations would be freed. . . .
But now we are told the document
Was just a memo of intent
An idyll written on a boat
When you were fishing for our vote.

It is not the American people alone but the people of the whole world that are disillusioned by the blatant display of power-politics in which might is enthroned as right. They now little expect to see "a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equity and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity." On the contrary, they are witnessing with dismay nations of Europe threatened with hunger, afflicted with a fear of revolution and a menace to their sovereignty. Nobody now can be optimistic enough piously to believe that under the benign oligarchic regime of the "United Nations," mankind will never again suffer from the travail of another World War.

So history is repeating itself. The American people are again losing peace.

(End)

Difference

"Pardon me, but I noticed at dinner that your husband smacks his lips quite loudly when he eats. Believe me that's one thing my husband never does."

"No, I suppose not. There is a difference in cooking you know."

THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Various Rules of Human Conduct Explained

Translated From the Works of Kaibara Ekken

III

The judgments of Heaven are of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. Usually, men who do good reap happines, while those who do evil reap evil. But extraordinary cases sometimes occur in which good men suffer and evil men prosper. Men good or ill luck, fortune or misfortune, long life or untimely death, prosperity or poverty are the awards of Heaven. Some men at birth are ordained to pass through definite events in their lives, while others receive fortune or misfortune purely accidentally. Though seeking happiness, one cannot find it if Heaven wills otherwise. Without seeking it one can obtain it if Heaven so wills. Let us do the best we can, and await the judgment of Heaven. If its commands are extraordinary ones let us resign ourselves without murmur. It is foolish for men to fight against the will of Heaven, and strive to avoid the unavoidable by flattery and fulsomeness.

There is an old saying that, "Speech is the voice of the heart; the man who utters a word indiscriminately cannot even drive a horse." There is another proverb, that "Sickness enters from the mouth, and misfortune comes out of the same place." The man who is careful what he says avoids misfortune, even as he who is careful what he eats and drinks is free from sickness.

If one is careful what he says, he naturally becomes less talkative.

If you have committed a fault, confess it, instead of striving to hide it under a mass of high-sounding words and phrases, for that doubles the fault.

It is often best not to explain everything to a listener, for by so doing your words will be far more tasteful to him. Likewise, in remonstrating with others, do not mention their faults too openly nor use hard language!

If we slander others an inch, they will slander us ten. To slander others is to slander ourselves. It is like spitting against Heaven. The sin that comes out of us will return like the revolution of a wheel.

Do not listen to the many mysterious tales so current among the people. Many miraculous stories concerning the Buddhas and gods are false, for men, in order to enhance their virtue, manufacture wonderful tales concerning them, little realizing that they are blaspheming the gods rather than exalting them.

Do not speak about mysterious things, even though you fancy you may have witnessed them, for such vision is no more than a defect in the eyes or the mind. Many things which appear mysterious, in reality are not so at all.

The foolish like to exaggerate every rumor, while the wise man, though he may hear, never repeats it. All rumors stop at the gate of the wise, even as a rolling ball stops on hollow ground.

One should use just measure in praising or blaming others. To exaggerate the little good in others is dishonesty and flattery, and to exaggerate the small faults of others is slander. A good man does not praise others without sufficient cause. But he does not overlook even small talents in others, but helps them to use them.

Words uttered when overjoyed often lack sincerity, as those spoken when angered, do courtesy. Refrain therefore from speaking when either joyous or angered.

On Practice
(To put one's principles into Practice)

A man should love good as we love beautiful colors, and hate evil as we hate offensive smells. Knowing good and evil in our hearts, and yet doing evil instead of good, is practising self-deception. If one is false to himself he will be false in all his doings. He is like a house which has no foundation.

Words and deeds are the expression of ourselves. Therefore, let our words be true and circumspect our actions. In dividing action and word they become seeing, hearing, speaking, and doing. Every one of these four has its settled laws, which are called courtesy (etiquette). To speak, see, hear, and do anything contrary to the etiquette is committing impropriety. Courtesy and etiquette are like a rule used by a carpenter. If he does not employ his rule, he cannot use timbers properly. One who lacks propriety is nearer to being a bird or a beast than a man.

Fidelity, loyalty, charity, reverence, gentleness, humility, courage and honor are the expressions of our innate nature, unmixed with selfish motives. If the desire for fame and gain is mixed up with our actions, however good they may be, they are not genuine. In serving our lord, we must not think of our own promotion or how to gain his personal favor, but we must serve him with the utmost fidelity, entirely eliminating self.

If we discover a fault, let us not hesitate to overcome it. Not to know our faults is ignorance, but not to correct them is wickedness.

A man can see things a hundred miles away, and yet cannot observe his own eyelashes. A man, however wise he may be, often fails to see his own shortcomings. Therefore, the true wisdom is to search yourself, listen to the advice of others, and correct your faults. To know others is hard, but to know yourself is still harder. Therefore, we should welcome anyone who will point out our shortcomings and faults. We express our thanks for gifts of fish or wine, why then should we not be grateful for good advice? To hear and take good advice is like calling in a doctor, and allowing him to cure us; but to refuse good advice is equivalent to a sick man refusing a doctor's ministrations.

The fault of a true man resembles an eclipse of the sun, and can be seen of all men, yet though the light be temporarily hidden, it soon reappears, becoming more radiant than ever.

Today there are many men who delight in hearing their own praises. Therefore, they surround themselves with hosts of flatterers. If a father demonstrates with his son, the latter says that the former is a dotard; and if a subject remonstrates with his master, the latter says the former has insulted him. If his evil spreads, then there will be no man who will take the trouble to remonstrate with another.

When brought into contact with the goodness of others, let us follow their pious example, and when brought into contact with the evil of others let us reflect upon ourselves, so that both good and evil may serve as instruments increasing our virtue.

If others ignore your efforts to bring them back to the path of righteousness, reflect on yourself. If you love others, and yet they do not love you, think that you have not loved them enough. If you are courteous to others, and they are not courteous to you, decide that your courtesy is not sufficient. If you strive to govern a people well, and yet they are not governed well, think that your wisdom is lacking. If you adopt this attitude others will gradually follow.

Never Serves Two Lords

A faithful servant (retainer) never serves two lords, and a virtuous woman (never serves) two husbands. A true man and a true woman who serve their lords with single-mindedness regard fidelity and chastity as as more important than their lives. A man who lacks fidelity and a woman who lacks chastity are unworthy, however accomplished they may be in other things. They who desert their husbands and lords in time of troubles, leave behind them dishonored names. Do not think that life consists of flesh and blood alone; the good or bad name which we leave behind us is part of our lives. All who live must die. Even though we may live a hundred years and acquire many worldly goods, our lives will be wretched if spent in unrighteousness.

There are three things that a man must perform and desire. The first is the pursuit of an occupation, the second the preservation of health, and the third the doing of righteousness. If we do not pursue some occupation we cannot escape from starvation. If we fail to preserve our health by regulating food and drink and the seven emotions, and by protecting ourselves from the attack of natural outside elements, we cannot complete the long life which is allotted to us; and if we do not perform righteous acts, we stray from the path of mankind. By pursuing an occupation diligently, we can become rich; and by taking care of our health, we can live long; yet if we fail to live uprightly, we are not much superior to birds and animals. Of these three, the preservation of health is more important than the pursuit of an occupation. The aim of work is to make ourselves rich. But suppose a man said to you, "Give me your life, and I will give you my lands and honorable titles." Would you give up your life? Thus our lives are more important than wealth. Yet why do men who prize their lives so highly sacrifice them freely to their lords and parents? Will any Samurai desert his companion when the latter is attacked by an enemy? Do we not witness the fact that domestic servants give their lives to save their masters? This shows the relative importance betwixt righteousness and life. One who will not give his life up for righteousness' sake is one who does not know the relative values of righteousness and life.

If you receive kindness from others never forget that kindness, but return it. If you do kindness to others forget all about it. The small-minded man forgets the kindness of others, but never forgets what kindness he has shown to them and expects some return.

Endeavor always to repay the debts you owe to Heaven and Earth, your parents, your master, and Sages, by loving humanity. Then pay homage to the gods. The Ancients said, "The people are the master of gods." Therefore, the great and wise kings sustained their people first before they gave their attentions to the gods. Never come to the gods to ask favor until you have done your human duty.

Anger is powerful and desire is deep. In order that we may conquer them we must exercise a strong power of forbearance. The word "forbearance," according to the explanation of Rinsen, consists of two words, "sword" and "heart." We must suppress anger and desire as we would cut down things with a sword.

Heaven moves ceaselessly, while the Earth is quiet and motionless. Following Heaven's example, let us work incessantly, and following that of the earth let our hearts be ever tranquil. Without labor the way of mankind cannot be trodden and without great pains and self-denial it cannot be sustained.

(To Be Continued)

MEANING OF 'SHIBUMI'

The Secret of Appreciating Japanese Art

By Y. K.

No one wishing to enter the Kingdom of Japanese art may hope to do so without passing a gate where he is required to show if he really understands the meaning of a concept which is expressed by an untranslatable Japanese word "shibumi". In the Kingdom of Art, no bribes would be of any use; nor is smuggling possible. The gate-keeper would not care whether or not you are an anarchist or polygamist, a Bolshevist or trade unionist. But he wants to know if you understand the right meaning of that one word.

Nor will a Japanese-English dictionary be of any great help to you. You turn the leaves of Professor Takehara's Standard Japanese-English Dictionary (which, by the way, is regarded as the best of the kind). You look over page 1062 and your inquiring eyes focus their attention upon the word "shibumi". The following explanation is given:

"Shibumi, a noun. Astringency; simple and severe (quiet) taste.

"He writes in a severe and classical style."

Meaning Not Conveyed

Each of these words does not convey the whole meaning of the word. It does not even hint the word, although it partly describes the meaning.

It is because of the foregoing reasons that I have decided to address myself to the task of executing this intellectual acrobat.

I shall start my task first by pointing out the qualities which are opposite or foreign to the idea of "shibumi". In the first place, it is not a quality which is appreciated by many people. If "shibumi" should run for the Diet, he would never be elected, because it is not popular. "Shibumi" is not democratic. It is the last quality which will be appreciated by narikin and millionaires.

There is a socio-psychological reason why "shibumi" is not democratic. It is a quality which extends in time. In a way it has the quality of "reality" in the epistemological sense. It is something like Kant's noumenon which stands in contra-distinction with phenomenon. It reappears in different times in the same form. But many people are usually too busily occupied with their daily routine of livelihood to recognize the fact of repetition. There is no quality of "shibumi" in celluloid toys for their color does not remain the same for any extended period of time, and in consequence does not present a sense of rest or quietness. A very few are "ochajin" or the lovers of tea ceremony who are the best connoisseurs of things having the quality of "shibumi".

Opposed to 'Shibumi'

Anything shining is directly opposed to "shibumi", unless it has been made so as a result of great efforts. The hall way made shining by mopping every morning for twenty or thirty years has this quality despite its radiance. Gorgeousness is another quality which is excluded from the threshold of "shibumi". Anything showy or outwardly magnificent without its inner counterpart lacks this quality. The word "shibumi" may be roughly defined as suppressed beauty. It does not radiate and then disappear. On the contrary, it is self-contained and self-sufficient. It is a simplicity in complex. It is deeply rooted in things. It does not court the favors of men. It is aloof from their passing judgments and appreciations just as the age-old pine trees are aloof from passing showers.

"Shibumi" does not usually love busy persons, who speed along the streets at fifty miles an hour as if they are escaping from a lion's jaws, when, in reality, they are seeking pleasure and rest. These people have eyes but cannot see "shibumi" in anything. It takes trained eyes to see its existence and culture demands to appreciate its beauty.

A foreign friend of mine once told me that when he saw the Daibutsu of Kamakura for the first time, he could not appreciate its beauty but when he saw it for a second time his eyes were opened to its artistic splendor, and the third time he saw it, he was drunk with its glory. This is because Kamakura's Daibutsu has "shibumi" which is revealed only to trained eyes and cultured minds.